

## REOPEN HARTJE CASE

Letters Filed by Husband in Supreme Court.

CALLED FORGERIES BY WIFE

Bad Spelling in Epistle Alleged to Have Been Written to Conchman Madine's Mither Pointed Out by Papermaker's Attorneys as Proof, Launched at by Mrs. Hartje.

Pittsburg, Nov. 15.—Another sensation was sprung to-day in the Hartje divorce case, when attorneys for Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, filed additional papers with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania asking that the notorious divorce case against Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje be reopened.

The papers were filed in Philadelphia, and include what is purported to be a letter written by the beautiful wife of Hartje to the mother of Tom Madine, her coachman, in Ireland; also the copy of an interesting letter, said to have been written by Madine to his mother, asking the return of letters and papers of note in this case.

**Bad Spelling in Evidence.**  
The Hartje side of the case evidently hopes to make a great play on these letters, and the Superior Court is called on to notice the bad spelling of Mrs. Hartje, which they aver has ever been one of her peculiarities. They aver that she frequently spells "no" as "know," as in the case in the letter offered in evidence.

A letter alleged to be from the illiterate Madine to his mother is submitted and is claimed to have been written by the coachman to have the correspondence of Mrs. Hartje sent to him. An affidavit from the mother is also appended admitting that she took letters from her son's coat when he was at her home, is also attached, and as affidavits from Madine, a sister and Belle Savage, attache of an insane asylum.

**Forgeries, Wife Declares.**  
In an interview given late this afternoon Mrs. Hartje declares the letters to be "The worst forgeries yet," and declares she will have no difficulty in proving that she did not even know that Madine, Mr. Hartje's coachman, had a mother. Yesterday Mrs. Hartje was notified that these letters would be filed, and she spent the day with her attorneys preparing a reply. Mrs. Hartje laughed when told that by her attorneys that "Original letters to Madine" would not fit the envelope which has been submitted to the Superior Court.

"That husband of mine and his attorneys are becoming quite crude," she said.

## NEW THEATER COMBINE.

Formation of Ohio Circuit Has Just Been Consummated.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—Another big theatrical booking agency, affecting companies traveling out of New York City and playing in Western cities, was consummated here to-day, when the Ohio Circuit Theatrical Company was formed at a meeting of representatives of Nixon & Zimmerman, Klaw & Erlanger, Cohen & Harris, Julius Cahn, and Stair & Havlin, the latter two Pennsylvania companies; the Grand Opera House Company, Pittsburgh; Edward L. Moore, Wheeling, W. Va.; James Tallman, Bellair, Ohio; Fred G. Nixon, Nordlinger, and affiliated interests.

The new agency will control operations in about 100 theatres throughout the Middle West, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, besides Kentucky, Virginia, and other Southern States.

The officers elected are: President, S. F. Nixon, Philadelphia; vice president, George M. Cohen, New York; secretary, James C. Tallman, Bellair, Ohio; treasurer, Sam H. Harris, New York; general manager, Edward L. Moore, Wheeling; booking managers, Cohen & Harris.

## Cardinal Talks of Motto.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons, when asked to-night for his opinion of the action of President Roosevelt in having the motto "In God we trust" omitted from the new \$10 gold coin, at first said he did not care to discuss the matter, and then added: "It is better to sail on a ship under an experienced master than a vessel captained by one who does not understand. Let us still trust in God, whether the motto is on the coin or not."

## WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Friday, Nov. 15, 1907.—4 p. m.  
Fair and cold weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours in all parts of the country. The indications for the next forty-eight hours point to a continuance of fair weather, except in Southern Texas and the extreme Southwest, where rain is probable. The temperature changes will be slight, with a tendency toward the continuance of cold weather in all districts.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh southwesterly; on the Middle Atlantic coast light westerly; on the South Atlantic coast fresh northeasterly; on the Gulf coast light and variable; on the Lower Lakes light to fresh southwesterly; on the Upper Lakes fresh southwesterly. Steamer departures Saturday for European ports will have light westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

## Local Temperature.

Midnight, 32; 2 a. m., 30; 4 a. m., 28; 6 a. m., 28; 8 a. m., 30; 10 a. m., 32; 12 noon, 40; 2 p. m., 47; 4 p. m., 50; 6 p. m., 44; 8 p. m., 38; 10 p. m., 34. Maximum, 51; minimum, 24.

## Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall, for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 p. m. fall.
Ashville, N. C.	50	34	46
Atlanta, Ga.	51	34	46
Baltimore, Md.	50	34	46
Boston, Mass.	42	28	38
Buffalo, N. Y.	38	26	32
Chicago, Ill.	38	26	32
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	28	38
Chester, Wyo.	42	28	38
Davenport, Iowa	40	26	32
Denver, Colo.	40	26	32
Des Moines, Iowa	40	26	32
Galveston, Tex.	58	52	54
Helena, Mont.	38	24	34
Indianapolis, Ind.	42	28	38
Jacksonville, Fla.	64	44	56
Kansas City, Mo.	48	34	44
Little Rock, Ark.	58	34	52
Marquette, Mich.	32	18	24
Memphis, Tenn.	42	28	38
New Orleans, La.	62	46	56
New York, N. Y.	46	34	44
North Platte, Neb.	50	34	44
Omaha, Neb.	46	34	44
Pittsburg, Pa.	46	34	44
Salt Lake City, Utah	44	30	38
St. Louis, Mo.	48	34	44
St. Paul, Minn.	36	22	32
Springfield, Ill.	44	30	38
Vicksburg, Miss.	48	34	44
Portland, Me.	40	22	34

## Tide Table.

To-day—High tide, 5 a. m. and 5:24 p. m.; low tide, 11:26 a. m.

To-morrow—High tide, 6 a. m. and 6:13 p. m.; low tide, 12:10 a. m. and 12:25 p. m.

## Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Shenandoah clear and bottom slightly closed.

## COURT HEARS TALE OF WOMAN'S WRONGS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

time, and from 1892 until about 1896, the acquaintance between Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Brown was nothing more than the mere social acquaintance of friends.

"Mrs. Bradley was a woman who was very actively engaged in politics. As has been shown already on the witness stand here, in the State of Utah the women participate in politics as much as the men. They have the right to vote. Mrs. Bradley was the secretary of the Republican State central committee, and about that time, Arthur Brown, the deceased, was one of the first Senators from the State of Utah. He was actively engaged in politics, and Mrs. Bradley was identified with the faction of the Republican party which was known as the Brown faction. She, therefore, came into contact with him by reason of that situation.

"We will show that when she first met Brown the relation and friendship between them was nothing more than what we would ordinarily call platonic friendship, but that he became so infatuated with Mrs. Bradley that he importuned her in every way and upon every occasion, until he had finally wormed himself into her affections to such an extent that there was born one child, now named Arthur Brown, Jr., or sometimes called Arthur Brown Bradley.

**Birth of First Child.**  
"We will show you that this child was born on February 7, 1900, and we will show you that in three years after that there was another child born to Mrs. Bradley, and that that child was named by Senator Brown, Martin Montgomery Brown. We will show you that he was named after one of the old friends of Arthur Brown, a former judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Judge Martin Montgomery, now deceased.

"We will show in addition to that that Mrs. Bradley, some time in 1901, was operated upon by a surgeon. We will show this by the doctor who treated her, her condition at that time, and the effect it had upon her system, and necessarily upon her mind. We will show you that she at that time suffered from blood poisoning.

"Mr. Hoover said it would be shown that when taken to a physician for the following subsequent operations, the physician insisted on knowing who had performed the operations, and Mrs. Bradley said it was Brown.

Continuing, Mr. Hoover said that it would be shown that in the spring of 1906, in March or April, Mrs. Bradley again was in a delicate condition, and that Senator Brown sent her to Ogden, about thirty-six miles from Salt Lake, for treatment.

## Operations Impaired Her Mind.

"Before sending her," said Mr. Hoover, "we will show you that Senator Brown tried in every way to force her to submit to an operation to be performed by him. She declined to do it, and he then sent her to Ogden."

Mr. Hoover then said it would be shown that on account of these operations, Mrs. Bradley's mind became affected, and that, when she arrived in Washington on the morning of December 8, she was suffering from this condition, and that Mrs. Bradley's physical condition, when she became an inmate at the jail, would be testified to by a physician, as well as by a specialist, who performed an operation on her during the past summer. Mr. Hoover said it would be shown also that Mrs. Bradley had two aunts suffering with insanity.

"In addition, gentlemen of the jury," continued Mr. Hoover, "it will be shown that in respect to the relations which existed between this defendant and the deceased, that he would not permit her to go back to her friends or family; that this man ostracized this defendant from her friends, and had her absolutely in such a condition that she was positively dependent upon him.

**Brown Forced His Attention.**  
"We will show that Mrs. Bradley protested against Senator Brown attempting to create the relations with her which he did finally create between himself and her; that Mrs. Bradley was a friend of Mrs. Brown, and that she did not want any disturbance to be created in the domestic affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. We will show you that the deceased was the moving spirit in the whole situation.

"We will show, gentlemen of the jury, that Mrs. Bradley had become so dependent upon Brown that she had absolutely to rely upon him; and we will show that Mrs. Brown died in August, 1905, and that, after her death, Senator Brown went to Mrs. Bradley and told her to procure a divorce, and that he would marry her immediately. We will show that, in pursuance of this request, she procured a divorce in Salt Lake City, and their wedding day was set for a day in June, 1906. We will show that, through one pretense or another, he put the day off from time to time.

"This condition of affairs continued along during the whole summer of 1906, and we will show by the most reputable witnesses, citizens of Salt Lake City, of reputation and standing, who saw Mrs. Bradley from time to time, that this defendant was so depressed by the whole situation that she was absolutely crazy at times.

## Acknowledged the Children.

"We will show that he recognized and knew that these children were his; that he told her, and gave to her a written acknowledgment of the paternity of these children, and that he had expressed to her his desire to see these boys grow up into manhood, and that it would be his aim to see the elder boy, Arthur, the one who was named for him, judge of the Supreme Court of Utah."

Attorney Hoover stated that it would be shown by letters that Mrs. Bradley and Brown were in constant communication up to the fall of 1906.

"Mrs. Bradley saw Brown some days prior to his leaving Salt Lake for Washington, and the first intimation that she had that he had gone was when she went to Brown's office and saw his private secretary, Mr. Livingston. She was provided with \$200 to purchase her ticket to San Francisco. He had talked with her some time before that about going to Goldfield, and said that he intended to open an office there, and that she should open a stationery store and try to make a living for herself.

"We will show you that she had told Senator Brown on the occasions when these conversations took place between them, during the summer of 1906, that she could not continue alone in the situation as it existed then; that she had to change one way or the other—either that he had to marry her and give those children the name they were entitled to by reason of the blood which flowed through their veins, or that she must leave him and go away and try to live down the past."

## Sought Honorable Marriage.

Mr. Hoover said that it would be shown that Mrs. Bradley came here for the purpose of trying to induce Brown to marry her, believing that away from Salt Lake and the influences he was under there, he would be more reasonable and keep his promise, and that the defense admitted that Mrs. Bradley came to the Raleigh and registered as Mrs. Brown. It would be shown, he said, that the room was selected for her by the clerk.

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brought it with her in her satchel, and that she carried it into Brown's room in her hand bag.

"I asked her if the shooting was the result of sudden impulse. She said it was not; that she had thought about it for a long time, and that, if Senator Brown did not do right by her, she had decided to shoot him."

Grant was cross-examined by the defense to test his memory. He admitted that his memory was not clear on many things she said, as she talked rapidly, and said many things that were not along the lines of his inquiries.

Sergeant Lohman was recalled to the stand in order to give him an opportunity to correct his testimony given on Thursday in regard to his warning Mrs. Bradley that anything she said might be used against her. Lohman, on Thursday, testified that Mrs. Bradley had certain statements to him concerning the shooting, and when asked if he had warned her, he replied that he had.

**Lohman Corrects Statement.**  
This alleged statement appears to have been made immediately after Mrs. Bradley was brought to the station by Policemen Lamb and Emmet, and when she refused to disclose her identity. When she declined to furnish information concerning herself, Lohman stepped from the room, leaving the prisoner with Policemen Lamb, and he testified that he secured her name from some one at the Emergency Hospital over the telephone.

On the stand Thursday Lohman testified that he warned her when he returned from using the telephone, but Policemen Lamb, who followed him on the stand, testified that Lohman warned Mrs. Bradley before he left the room.

Yesterday Lohman corrected his testimony, stating that, after refreshing his memory with notes taken at the time and since, he reached the conclusion that he warned her before he went to the telephone.

Policemen Lamb was recalled to the stand and testified that when Lohman left the room Mrs. Bradley told him she brought the revolver with her from Salt Lake. He also said that while Mrs. Bradley was talking to him her face was distorted, and she appeared to be suffering pain.

Dr. Charles S. White, superintendent of the Emergency Hospital, testified as to Brown's arrival at the hospital on the afternoon of December 8, and described the wounds, and the treatment given him. In the course of his testimony he said that he found traces of powder marks on the wound on the hand of Brown, and that the course of the bullet which entered Brown's abdomen was downward.

**Witness from Salt Lake.**  
When Dr. White left the stand the government called the first of the witnesses which it had summoned from Salt Lake City, in the person of Albert H. Kelly. He is a heavy-set man, clean shaven, of middle age, with iron gray hair. He said that he had known Mrs. Bradley for twenty years.

"Did you see her during the summer of 1906, and where?" asked Mr. Turner.

"I saw Mrs. Bradley some time during the summer in Salt Lake. I greeted her, and asked her what she was doing, and she replied that she was keeping a rooming-house. I asked her if Brown was not putting up for her. She said he did when he wished to. I told her that I understood that he had promised her a large sum of money. She said she did not want his money, but wanted him. She said that Brown had refused to acknowledge the paternity of her second child, Montgomery, and that if he did not do so she would kill him. I told her that she had trouble enough already without taking such a desperate step as that. She said she did not care."

Judge Powers then took the witness for cross-examination. Mr. Kelly said that he had first met Mrs. Bradley in the water department office of Salt Lake, of which her uncle was superintendent, and where she was employed as a clerk. He later came into contact with her through her participation in politics. He said that the time the conversation with Mrs. Bradley occurred, in the course of which she threatened to kill Brown, was about July or possibly the latter part of June.

**Tells of Interviews.**  
"Did she look as though she were ill?" asked Judge Powers.

"She looked as though she were working hard."

"Did you know at that time that she was living in Ogden?"

"No, sir."

"Did you know at that time that she had been ill in that city?"

"No, sir."

"No, Dr. Kelly," asked Judge Powers, "did she not also say in that conversation with you that it was her main desire that Brown should do right by the child or children that he brought into the world, and that she appeared to be very much in earnest?"

"Yes, sir," he said; "and her manner was very emphatic."

"The witness said that there was nothing unnatural in Mrs. Bradley's manner at that time, but that she became very much animated."

"Did you advise her to take the money that Brown offered her?"

"I did, I thought it best for her to do so, as long as the other party refused to carry out his contract."

"In the conversation, was it understood

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